

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Novoe Vremya Declares that War Is at Hand.

VALENTINE BAKER'S METAMORPHOSIS

Minister Lepore Thinks the French Republic Worth a Mass.

ITALIAN LIBERALISM.

Montenegro Depopulated by Famine and the Sword.

CAMPOS SENT TO CUBA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

A despatch from Pesh to the Standard says that the Lower House of the Diet has voted the Russian Administration bill.

At Dewbury, in Yorkshire, two persons were killed and thirty injured by the fall of a gallery at a political meeting last night.

The *Neue* Paris despatch says the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine has annulled the election of M. Humbert to the Municipal Council.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin says he learns that the Czar will not go to Berlin and that the Czarina's health is very critical.

The village of Vitzman, at the foot of the Rigi Mountain, in Switzerland, is threatened with destruction, a wall of rock behind the village showing signs of falling.

The *Globe's* Berlin correspondent announces that Baron D'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia and Germany.

The Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet at The Hague, replying to certain attacks upon him, and affirming his respect for the constitution. He declares that he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow countrymen.

The publication of two new socialist newspapers has been announced in France—*Le Travail* and *Le Social*, to be started by communist refugees in Switzerland, and *La Fraternelle*, which is to appear on the opening of the Chambers.

In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Premier read several despatches from the Belgian representative at the Vatican showing that the Pope and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, deplored and censured the attacks of the Belgian bishops upon the constitution.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the prospects of war, says neither the Russian people nor the Russian government wish for war, because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoin peace; but every day and every hour the conviction deepens that a great struggle is soon to break out."

A despatch to the *Gazette* from St. Petersburg reports that all Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

WHERE RUSSIA AND GERMANY CLASH.

The *Post's* Berlin despatch says the reports that alarm has been created by the concentration of Russian troops in Poland are much exaggerated. The military authorities at Berlin consider that no cause for apprehension exists.

AFGHAN HILLMEN STILL IN ARMS.

A despatch from Kabul to the *Times* says that two khans have reached there from Candahar who report that the road between Khelat-Shilzal and Kabul is very disturbed.

ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINE.

Archduchess Marie Christine has left Vienna. She will arrive in Paris on Wednesday, where ex-Queen Isabella will give a State dinner in her honor.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Signor Cairoli has tendered his resignation as President of the Council, having previously agreed with Signor Depretis respecting the formation of a new Ministry. If the King approves of the agreement, a Cairoli-Depretis Cabinet will probably be constituted in a few days. Signor Cairoli has placed the resignations of the whole Cabinet before the King. They have not as yet been accepted.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

M. Lepère, French Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the prefects calling their attention to the omission of the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The *Monitor Egyptian* of Alexandria publishes decrees recognizing the functions of the Anglo-French Controllers General and declaring the domains pledged to secure the Rothschild loan to be free from seizure. The English and French Controllers General rank as Ministers, and they are irremovable without the consent of their respective governments. Their functions respecting the service of the Egyptian debt give them absolute control. The proceeds of the Rothschild loan will be applied exclusively to the liquidation of the floating debt.

DISTRESS IN MONTENEGRO.

A despatch from Pesh to the *Daily News* says:—"The distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population is almost starving. The present supplies will only last till the end of January. There has been severe fighting on the Turkish frontier, near Brezovitz. The latter place was completely plundered by a body of 500 Arnauts."

REPAIRING THE HUSCAR.

A despatch from Valparaiso dated October 22 says that the Chileans go to completely repair the captured Peruvian iron-clad *Huscar* in two weeks. Advice from Buenos Ayres dated October 25 states that the Argentine government has ordered the purchase in Europe of two iron-clads. A despatch from Valparaiso dated October 22 says:—"On the arrival at Lima on the 10th inst. of the news of the capture of the Peruvian iron-clad *Huscar* a riotous popular and military demonstration was made against the President and government. The Peruvian Cabinet resigned the next day. The news of this riot is believed to be grossly exaggerated."

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

The *Post* yesterday morning contradicted the recent report that Sir Garnet Wolseley has detained the First regiment of dragoons at the Cape in consequence of the troubles in the Transvaal. [That troubles are imminent is apparent from the last

mail advices from the Cape. On the 11th of October intelligence was published in Cape Town to the effect that the Boers had broken into some stores at Middleburg and had seized all the ammunition there in the name of the South African Republic, and that the King's Dragoon Guards had been sent to the scene of the disturbance. By the law of the Transvaal no person can purchase gunpowder or ammunition without a permit from a justice of the peace; and by a recent proclamation of Sir Garnet Wolseley no such permit is to be granted unless the applicant produces his receipt for the State taxes. Some farmers who had been refused permits subsequently went to the stores in Middleburg demanding to be served without permits. Thereupon they were, of course, refused, and they then proceeded to search the stores and removed all the ammunition they could find, leaving on the counter the value in money. The King's Dragoon Guards were ordered up to Middleburg, but no serious breach of the peace was then apprehended.]

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

DIGGING-FOUR TONS OF GRANITE AND THREE TONS—FORTY TONS OF GRANITE AND THREE WIDE SLABS AS A PIEDIMENT—PREPARATIONS FOR SHIPMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent to-day makes reference to the obelisk. "The Americans," he says, "are busy with the removal of their precious possession. The obelisk has been cleared to the base, twenty feet below the present level of the soil, and it now stands on a block of granite, weighing forty tons, which again rests on three wide slabs. The whole goes to New York. The monument will be lowered at the beginning of December and launched in a case, which will be towed round to the arsenal wharf, where the whole will be thrust lengthwise into the hull of the steamer."

TURKEY'S "IRELAND."

SUPERFLUOUS DENIALS FROM LONDON ABOUT RECENT EVENTS RELATING TO CONSTANTINOPLE—THE APPOINTMENT OF BAKER PACHA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1879.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says:—"Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the treaty of 1856 to despatch squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet enters the Straits. The whole of the St. Petersburg press is violent in its tone on the question. The Moscow Committee on Volunteer Cruisers has called a meeting to discuss ways and means for raising a fresh subscription for the construction of cruisers, in view of the state of Russia's relations with England." An Athens despatch says that the Austrian squadron has left the Piræus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination is in some quarters believed to be Besika Bay. The London *Morning Post* denies, on official authority, that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte; denies that the Channel fleet was ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Malta to Turkish waters in four days; denies that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black Sea, and denies that a league of the Balkan provinces has been formed.

ASIA MINOR AND IRELAND.

[The denials of the first two rumors are certainly superfluous in view of the facts which have become known. Writing from Malta on the 27th of October a naval correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"We left Cyprus on the 16th. On Friday morning, the 24th, the Alexandra, Téméraire, Monarch and Achilles entered Malta harbor in single line, and by ten o'clock they were all safely moored to their proper buoys. Many were very thankful to find themselves in a snug harbor again. Friends on shore were congratulating themselves on having the ironclads at Malta for three months at the least, when suddenly—almost before we had time to get our accommodation ladders down—it was made known to us that we might all have to leave again for either Vourhar or Besika Bay in the course of eight or nine days. This was most unexpected news for us, and caused quite a sensation. All the ships are having their defects made good as speedily as possible." The interview between Musurus Pacha and Lord Salisbury, on Friday, the 7th, was a very stormy one. The correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* says:—"I speak with a certain knowledge of the circumstances. The Turkish Ambassador went down to the Foreign Office. Standing upon his dignity, he faced Lord Salisbury with arguments and illustrations intended to have a home bearing. He referred especially to the condition of Ireland. Here, he said, was a country ruled by a well established government, yet the scenes and events and occurrences in it were in effect analogous to those in Armenia. He contended that the events in Asia Minor might occur under any firmly established government, and there was no *prima facie* evidence to show that the Porte was really negligent in maintaining the integrity by letter or spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Indeed, added Musurus Pacha, the Porte should, in self-interest, be the first to maintain the treaty, since upon the shoulders of the Ottoman Power rested the onus of its origin. He contended that it was as illogical to make the Turkish government responsible for the condition of Armenia feeling as it would be to throw upon Lord Beaconsfield the responsibility for the revolutionary sentiments which at present prevailed in Ireland."

BAKER PACHA'S APPOINTMENT.

The Turkish Ambassador entreated Lord Salisbury to forbear, pointing out that a conciliatory programme rather than a crushing one would be the wisest proceeding on the part of the friends or pretended friends of the Ottoman Christians. The presence of the British fleet would not, he urged, be evidence of English faith in Oriental politics. His Excellency concluded a warm argument on behalf of his government by stating that he would give assurances of the *bona fides* of the Porte in investigating the affairs of Asia Minor, and, if necessary, that Baker Pacha should be head of the gendarmerie there. It was reported three weeks ago that Baker Pacha had been in London, and had had a consultation with certain eminent members of the government. The object of his visit was ascribed to a desire on the part of the military authorities to have Colonel Baker's views upon the situation in Central Asia, but there is now no doubt that it had reference solely to Asia Minor. The present breeze in the East is not of sudden origin, but has been gradually increasing for months. Nor was the proposal made by Sir Henry Layard that Baker Pacha should be Chief of Erzerum a proposal conceived in Constantinople by the British Ambassador. The fact is the suggestion is freely ascribed in certain high circles to a very exalted personage who, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination to which Colonel Valentine Baker's mill

tary career in England was brought, has always remained a firm friend of that officer. When the proposal was made to Lord Beaconsfield His Lordship shrunk from it, but the Nemesis of events in the East has proved even to the Prime Minister that Baker Pacha is the only possible man for the position which has now been created. I believe the ex-cavalry officer will be appointed Chief of the Gendarmerie in Armenia and that the position will be equivalent to the chief governorship of the province.] A Constantinople despatch dated the 17th says, in confirmation of the above:—"The Sultan has appointed Baker Pacha as his representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pacha leaves Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his post." The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople reports that there is reason to believe that Russia has recommended the Sultan to introduce the reforms stipulated by the Berlin Treaty without delay, and thus avoid European complications.

HOPE FOR CUBA.

SUPPORTING THE ABOLITION BILL IN THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE FIRST STEP TOWARD FREEDOM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The Cuban Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the bill for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba in the form in which it was proposed by the government. A telegram from Madrid asserts that General Martine-Campos will resign the Premiership and will be sent to Cuba with 15,000 men to pacify the island. He will have the right to declare a state of siege.

CUBA DESIRES PEACE—THE SITUATION IMPROVING AND PUBLIC SPIRITS RISING—RELIEF FOR MURCIA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1879.

The latest accounts from the interior of the island are more reassuring. A despatch from Sagua says the situation is improving and the public spirits have been raised. The principal leaders of the insurrection in the province of Santa Clara are Serafin Sanchez, an ex-chief, and recently a collector of taxes, who carried away with him \$12,000 belonging to the government; his brother Placido and Rafael Rionero. They are all from Sancti Spiritus. The gold speculators in Havana raise the most absurd rumors, but all the indications tend to show that the generosity of the Cubans desires peace. There is no panic and no emigration taking place. The action of the government is inspiring confidence. A decree has been issued declaring the Province of Santa Clara in a state of war, but leaving to the civil authorities their full functions. Captain General Blanco consults the government at Madrid on all steps of importance. The Treasury has burned \$90,000 in paper, being the tenth part of the proceeds of the lottery drawing of the 4th inst. The subscriptions in the island to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in Spain already amount to \$19,000 in gold and \$124,500 in paper. The organ of the Cuban liberal element, *El Triunfo*, continues publishing articles severely condemning the insurrection, demonstrating the madness of the movement and expressing fears that it will be made a pretext for reaction. The *Diario*, in answer to *El Triunfo*, says the liberals need not fear the spectre of reactionary measures.

A TALE FOR THE MARINES.

HOW A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE CRUISER WENT TO HER DOOM AND HOW THE TIDINGS WERE BROUGHT TO LONDON—SHIPPING NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The former Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* has sunk off the Island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The *Shenandoah* belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar. [This despatch is confirmed by the London *World*, of April 16, 1879, which is quoted in the *HERALD* of April 30, and which says:—"Everybody has heard of the *Shenandoah*, the notorious privateer of the Southerners in the American civil war, but I do not suppose that many people know the fate of the ship when the war ended. Of all places in the world she now lies 'fathom deep' off the Island of Socotra, in the Arabian Gulf. Having been bought at auction for the Sultan of Zanzibar, and lying idle for some years, she was sent to Bombay for repairs, but foundered off Socotra, all hands being lost except one Englishman and a few Lascars."]

CABLE NOTES.

The strike of the 2,000 rollers of the York Street Spinning Company, at Belfast, for an advance of wages, has terminated.

A despatch from Paris to the *Times* says that a letter from Smyrna to the *Standard* reports a splendid fruit crop. Ten million kilograms of figs have arrived there from the interior, the greater part of which will be sent to Europe and America.

The British Embassy at St. Petersburg denies that the Paris correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* had held an interview with Lord Dufferin, during which the latter expressed some opinions as to the status of England and Russia with regard to Turkey.

As the National line steamer *Canada*, Captain Healey, hence for New York, was passing down the Thames she came in collision with the Woolwich steamboat pier, completely destroying it. The steamer proceeded, not having sustained any damage.

The spinning mills at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have begun work on full time, having been operating on the short time system for nearly two years. The linen trade has also improved so much that all the power loom manufacturers are now in full motion, which has not been the case for three years.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article respecting the sale of the Great Western Railroad of Canada under foreclosure proceedings, says:—"It is understood that Mr. Bates will sail again for New York on the 4th of December, with first mortgage bonds ready to complete the sale and transfer of the road."

RUMORS OF WAR.

Considerable excitement was caused throughout the city yesterday by rumors to the effect that war may be expected to be declared at any moment between Russia and England. Despatches from London to the Associated Press stated that Russia had requested Turkey to notify all the signers of the Treaty of 1856 to send squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet entered the strait. Feeling run high in certain circles, and some announced that the English government intended to visit Constantinople, it was rumored that the English Consul to ascertain what information he had on the subject. The Consul said he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers and that he thought the news was sensational and without foundation. It was not probable, in his opinion, that so serious a state of affairs could arise so suddenly. Still the rumors might be well founded for anything he knew to the contrary; but up to last night he had received no official notification on the subject.

GENERAL GRANT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18, 1879.

This being General Grant's last day in Chicago during his present visit he has been kept busy. At noon the Loyal Legion of the Chicago Commandery gave him a luncheon at the Chicago Club's House and voted him into membership of that society by acclamation. General Sheridan and other distinguished army officers were present, and also about twenty members of the Loyal Legion. The Chicago Club's House remained at the house of his son, Colonel Fred Grant, from two until three o'clock. At three o'clock he went with a number of officers to visit the Protestant Episcopal Academy on Michigan avenue. From five to seven o'clock General Grant and Mrs. Grant were the guests of General Sherman and wife at their residence.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Eleven Lives Lost in a Snow Storm on Lake Ontario.

DROWNING IN THE DARK.

Helpless Before the Fury of Winds and Waves.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879.

The steamer *Seymour*, Captain Patrick Fleming, which started from Cape Vincent for this port yesterday with a tow, is still here. Her tow consisted of three dredges, two derricks and twelve scows. There were four small tugs assisting the *Seymour*, named as follows:—Charles M. Ritter, A. O. Thayer, John Hicklen and Philip Becker.

The entire fleet, except the *Seymour*, belonged to Hecker & Co., of Buffalo, and had been employed at Montreal. When they left Cape Vincent yesterday, at one o'clock, the weather was fair, and conditions all seemed P. M. At halfpast four P. M. Mr. Arnold, superintendent of the fleet, and junior partner of Hecker & Co., went on board of the tug *Seymour*, and, after consulting with Captain Fleming, decided to make for Oswego instead of this port, the weather being favorable.

AT THE MERCY OF THE WINDS AND WAVES.

About eight o'clock the wind changed and blew fresh. The night was pitch dark and bitter cold. At forty-five minutes past eight the tug Becker came alongside the *Seymour* and reported that the fleet had broken apart and the scows were loose. It is supposed each scow had on board one man, and none have yet been heard from. Mr. Arnold was on board the dredge Gordon, which had the *Seymour's* tow line. When the sea got rough all the tugs except the *Seymour* and the dredge Gordon were lost.

ONLY ONE AFOAT.

Captain Fleming then held off from shore, and at daylight found the dredge Gordon was the only craft in sight, with nothing but her cabin above water. Three men were on the cabin and were rescued with great difficulty, having nearly perished. The sea was running with terrific fury.

LOSS OF THE BECKER.

These men report that the Gordon would have remained afloat had she not been disabled by the tug Becker, which was sinking, and her crew in their efforts to get alongside stove a hole in the Gordon. The tug Becker sank one minute later.

RESCUED AND DROWNED.

Captain Logan, of the Becker, and his brother, William, were aboard of the Gordon soon after by heavy sea. The cook and his wife were previously swept from the cabin. Thomas Smith and the two Swedish saved are in a pitiable condition. Smith says the last he saw of Mr. Arnold he was clinging to a door.

THE MITER AT OSWEGO.

The tug *Ritter* was abandoned by her crew, who went aboard of the *Seymour*, but she kept afloat and was picked up at Oswego this morning.

SAVED ON THE HICKLER.

The tug *Hickler* ran into Soda Point this morning, with the following on board, saved from the disaster:—Capt. Thompson, Frederick Strick, Jackson Morgan, Charles England and wife, Charles Garigan, J. B. Young, Henry Hecker, James Morris and wife, Patrick Farrell and three others unknown.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

It is believed there are eleven lost. The tug A. O. Thayer was the smallest in the fleet and has undoubtedly gone down.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—LIST OF THE LOST.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879.

The tug Charles M. Ritter, of Buffalo, which was picked up on the lake and towed into this port today, was abandoned and half full of water. The engines were saved and taken to Sackett's Harbor.

The pilot house doors, cabin doors, cabin slide, engine room doors and forecastle scuttles of the tug *Ritter* were open, and the sea washing over her became almost full of water and was about to sink. Her engine was choked with coal, and her deck load of coal mostly washed off. The water in the boilers was quite warm, showing that the fires had not long been extinguished. The tugs, among which was the *Ritter*, were assisting the *Seymour* to tow.

The crew of the schooner Nellie P. Downey report that at half-past eleven o'clock last night, when about fifteen miles off shore, they almost collided with the *Seymour's* tow. They saw a long line of lights through the mist and snow, and supposed it was *Oswego*. They shortened sail and prepared to run in, when suddenly they saw a derrick under their jibboom. They hoisted their voices and saw nothing more. The wrecked fleet was composed as follows, as far as is known:—The tugs A. O. Thayer, Philip Becker, Charles Meyer, John Hickler, Ed. Edges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2 and Gordon. They were owned by John Hickler and Co., of Buffalo, and had been employed on the Lachine Canal. The revenue cutter Manhattan, with the *Oswego* lifeboat crew, went out upon the lake to-day in search of the wrecks, but report that nothing was seen.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

So far as can be learned the following were lost:—MR. ARNOLD, of Buffalo, one of the proprietors of the fleet.

FATHER HOGAN, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

MR. PAUL, of Lachine, Canada.

GEORGE PALMER and wife, of Vergennes, Vt.

EDWARD BEAUSON, of Buffalo.

JOHN WOOD and son, of Ogdensburg.

NOAH GABROW, of Ogdensburg.

A. MAREHUS, of Ogdensburg.

WILLIAM SCOTT, of Ogdensburg.

Captain SAMUEL LOGAN, of Morrisburg, Canada.

WILLIAM LOGAN, of Morrisburg, Canada.

THIRTY CHINAMEN KILLED.

TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18, 1879.

An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3 on the narrow gauge railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz yesterday morning. From the meagre accounts thus far received it appears that a blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of the gas generated by the burning of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades, and when they had penetrated about fifteen hundred feet their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre. The white men—Lindie and Johnson—were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned, some thirty Chinamen were killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and works. Physicians have been despatched to the scene from San Jose and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

FURTHER DETAILS.

From additional reports concerning the explosion in the tunnel on the narrow gauge railroad it appears that three explosions occurred. The first took place at ten minutes to twelve P. M., the second at five minutes to twelve P. M. and the third at twenty minutes past twelve A. M. The men were changing shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen had been taken out, all horribly burned. Twenty-four dead remain in the tunnel. A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out burned about the chest and injured internally. He was found dead in his cabin an hour afterwards, strangled with a silk scarf. The Chinaman who had been hanging himself, but indications are that he was strangled by his friends to put him out of his misery. There is a terrible scene of suffering in the camp, and ruin all around the mouth of the tunnel. The engine for pumping air is disabled, pipes are broken, shafts wrecked and broken, miners scattered all around. The gas prevents any attempt to recover

the bodies at present. The work will be delayed for months. No blame is said to be attached to the contractors. It is believed that the white men who were taken from the tunnel and killed were several of the Chinamen who were brought out are fatally injured. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal oil abounds and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the coal oil is ignited in places and will burn freely. Explosions of gas and fire resulting therefrom have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air compressors has progress been possible. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

LARGE FIRE IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The four-story furniture warehouse of B. R. Davis & Brother, with workshop in the rear, and three other large brick buildings on the north side of the Strand, were burned to-night. Davis & Brother and C. S. Mitchell & Co. are the principal losers. The estimated loss is \$150,000, and the insurance about \$100,000.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States District Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Vermont, is at the Everett. Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy and William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y.; Thomas Swinney and Hector Cameron, of Toronto, and John Newell, of Chicago, are at the Windsor. Judge Joseph Potter, of the New York Supreme Court; State Assessor John S. Fowler, of Auburn, N. Y.; and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Park Avenue.

LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY AS LONG AS A VIOLENT cold or cold runs on unchecked. Remember this and lose no time in resorting to HENRY G. GALLUP'S FRAGRANT FLORELIN. It is the only certain cure. Sold by druggists. FINE'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY cures in one minute.

SWALLOWING POISON.

SPURTS OF DISGUSTING MUCUS from the nostrils or upon the TONSILS, watery eyes, SNUFFLES, buzzing in the ears, DEAFNESS, crackling sensations in the head, intermittent pains over the eyes, FOETID BREATH, nasal twang, scabs in the nostrils and tickling in the throat are SIGNS OF CATARRH.

NO OTHER SUCH LOATHSOME, treacherous and undermining malarious cause mankind. One-fifth of our CHILDREN die of diseases generated by its INFECTIOUS POISON, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. WHILE ASLEEP THE IMPURITIES in the nostrils are necessarily SWALLOWED INTO THE STOMACH and INHALED INTO THE LUNGS TO POISON every part of the system.

DR. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE absorbs the pernicious virus and KILLS THE SEEDS OF POISON in the FARTHEST PARTS of the system. It will not ONLY RELIEVE, BUT CERTAINLY CURE CATARRH AT ANY STAGE. It is the ONLY REMEDY which, in our judgment, has ever yet REALLY CURED a case of CHRONIC CATARRH.

CURED! CURED! CURED! CURED!

G. G. PRESBURY, proprietor West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured twenty years chronic catarrh.

ADOLPH TAYLOR, with Wadell & Co., 52 Beekman st., New York, cured my child, ten years old, of catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweller, 607 Broadway, New York, chronic catarrh cured.

E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal st., New York, cured of eleven years chronic catarrh.

J. D. McDONALD, 70 Broadway, New York (also in New York), cured of forty years chronic catarrh.

Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of eight years chronic catarrh.

Mrs. JACOB SCHWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren st., Jersey City, cured of eighteen years chronic catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague st., Brooklyn (self and son), cured of catarrh.

Rev. W. M. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of twenty years chronic catarrh.

Rev. G. H. TAYLOR, 140 N. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I am radically cured of catarrh."

Mrs. ALMER, opera prima donna, 33 Broad st., New York:—"My family experienced immediate relief."

A. C. McKINNEY, railroad president, 33 Broad st., New York:—"My family experienced immediate relief."

WRI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE is the MOST IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY since VACCINATION. It is sold by all druggists, or DELIVERED BY D. B. DEWEY & CO., 40 Bay st., New York, at \$1.50 a package. For a full and complete description of the CATARRH TREATISE is sent FREE TO ANYBODY.